TERMS:

CITY OF WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 17, 1851,

CONGRESSIONAL.

REMARKS OF MR. POOFE,

Pive copies of the Dall Y, for Five copies of the SEMI-WEEKLY, Ten copies of the WEEKLY, True copies of the WEEKLY, True copies of the WEEKLY,

OF MISSISSIPII.

Delivered in the Senate of the United States, Wednesday and Thursday, Dec. 10th and 11th, 1251, upon the Resolution introduced by Mr. Seward of vectome to Kassuth.

lation introduced by Mr. Securit of veiceme to Kossuth.

[REVIEED BY H-MSELF.]

Mr. Presidest: I regret exceedingly to feel constrained to say something more in defence of myself, and in explanation of the attitude which I occupy in connexion with this truly delicate and painful affair. But several remarks have fallen this morning from the lips of the honorable senator from Alabama [Mr. Cleners] which compel me to throw myself again upon the indulgence of the Senate for a few minutes, whilst I endeavor to shield myself against that reprehension to which it is most apparent I must stand exposed, should I remain silent under the strictures to which I have been so nnexpectedly, and I will ald so undeservedly, subjected. Sir, it is most true that I am the author of the resolution which has been read in our hearing this morning by the honorable senator from Alabama, under the authority of which the illustrious champion of Hungarian freedom and independence was invited to our hospitable shores, and made for a season the guest of the nation. It is equally true that at the time of the adoption of this resolution this renowned prisonage was a prisoner in charge of the Turkish government, and that the main object which I had in view in urging the adoption of the resolution was to procure the liberation of Koasuth and his companions in captivity, and to secure to them a permanent asylum in this country, where the liberty of which they had been cruelly despoiled in their native hemisphere might be restored to them once more. It is also true, sir, that this resolution did not at all contemplate the least indelicate or intrusive intermedding on the part of the government of the United States with the affairs of continental Europe. It never entered into my head for a moment that this movement could in the least degree embarrass or compromise our international relations, or commit this republic to the multiplied hazards of a bloody and exhausting war with the despotic powers of the Old World. I expected Governor Kossuth and hi

nexion with the uncertain and tumultuous condition of the general affairs of the world at the present moment:

ship to Kossuth, yet raise no cases belli on which Hapsburg or the Czar could stand for a moment in the forum of States? Does our partiality deceive us, or is he the pilot for such a night on this sea?"

Mr. President, I agree perfectly with this distinguished gentleman that we have both "a delicate and difficult part" to act as a nation at the present time. I admit most freely that it is our true policy, and not less our high moral duty, "to observe neutrality steadlast and impartial, yet maintain our rank and faifil our mission as, the successful republic, whose sound has gone into all reading the republic, whose sound has gone into all the republic, whose sound has gone into all the republic, whose sound has gone into all the republic of the Philadelphia committee. The gentium says:

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Sir, I subscribe heartily to every word and sentiment of this noble paragraph. Is it true, Mr. President—hope that nogentleman upon the wing side of the chamber of this noble paragraph. Is it true, Mr. President—hope that nogentleman upon the wing side of the chamber of this noble paragraph. Is it true, Mr. President and progress, institution—and reform, liberty and law, the display of the chamber o

supporter and advocate of his claims to higher official honors than he has yet enjoyed. Not being willing to incur the risk of an imputation which might embarrass my existing relations with the members of that great political party with which I have long had the honor of holding a firm and affectionate alliance—relations, too, which no man could value more highly than I do—and not feeling authorized, as a member of the Union party of my own beloved State, at present absolutely to compute myself in regard to the complex question of the distribution of the least of New England's gifted son myself, bring more in praise of New England's gifted son myself, bring forward a witness in his behalf whose eloquent voice has been often heard in this grand hall of national consultation, and whose manly advocacy of the constitution and laws of the Union during that fearful stroggle which, hope, is now drawing to a close, will command for his winged words of fervent energy a more than patient hearing from those whom I behold before me and around me upon this grave occasion. Mr. Choate, the other day, in Faneuil Hall, spoke these of Mr. Webster, in connexion with the uncertain and tumultuous condition of the general affairs of the world at the present moment:

Watson Webb is? Why, this is the renowned personage who he left the shores of America, early in the administration of Gen. Taylor, under very peculiar circumstances, as charge to Vienna, and whose moment such as the amount of Gen. Taylor, under very peculiar circumstances, as charge to Vienna, and whose moment should be a different personage as charge to Vienna, and whose manly administrations of score, such as honorable senator from Alabama know who the is James to of Gen. Taylor, under very peculiar circumstances, as charge to Vienna, and whose nonmantances, as charge to Vienna, and whose non

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"It we mestical is into world—what clouds and day—research leaves the control of the present leaves are the programs of the monoant and in a right of man, and the horsted-op revenges and grefs of the second to the control of the second to the control of the second to the borres; in which the clock of time shall be found to have errors another hour; in which the clock of time shall be found to have errors another hour; in which the clock of time shall be found to have errors another hour; in which the clock of time shall be found to have errors another hour; in which the clock of time shall be found to have errors another hour; in which the clock of time shall be found to have errors another hour; in which the clock of time shall be found to have errors another hour; in which the clock of time shall be found to have errors another hour; in which the following the control of the shall found to the borres; in which the clock of time shall be found to have errors another hour; in which the properties of the historic topics which he has discussed this myring the control of the shall found to the triefs of the historic topics which he has discussed this myring the properties of the historic topics which he has discussed this myring the condition of the shall found to the triefs of the historic topics within the has committed. Another has the control of the properties of the historic topics within the has committed. Another the properties of the historic topics within the historic

"When the news reached Governor Kossuth that the resolution introduced by the senator from Mississippi had been withdrawa, he saw proper to become bigbly ulfended, and assumed to deliver a lecture upon the conduct of Congress."

Sir, I have seen no such lecture: I have seen no proof of Governor Kossuth's becoming offended with the action of Congress at all; nor, in my judgment, did the printed extract read from Governor Kossuth's reported address to the Philadelphia committee at all warrant the description now given of it by the honorable gentleman. He expressed his regret simply, in decorous and respectful language, that Congress had hesitated about according him a national reception, and added:

"Had I known that in the same place where I was invited to this country by an act of Congress the same bedy would now decline to bid me a welcome, I would have thought that I was not a welcome guest."

Why, sir, surely if Congress should refuse to bid him.

Why, sir, surely if Congress should refuse to bid him welcome, he could not do otherwise than come to the toonclusion that he was not welcome. If we refuse to welcomehim, will he be welcomed by us? And if thus refused a welcome? He ventures to add, that had he anticipated this refusal of welcome, he "would not have wished to intrude." Certainly, sir, this language is exceedingly proper, and not at all disrespectful in its character. What gentleman in the world would wish to induce the circumstances stated?

Again: the gentleman insists that the intention of Kossuth is to involve us in European war. I hope not sir, and I must confess that I have seen not the least evidence yet of his entertaining any such intention. He has certainly, on many occasions, most explicitly disavowed any such design; and I hold in my hand a New York newspaper, in which is published an authorized accertain from him, which reads as follows:

"The impression having gone out through some of the Why, sir, surely if Congress should refuse to bid him

York newspaper, in which is published an authorized declaration from him, which reads as follows:

"The impression having gone out through some of the public journals that the purpose of Governor Kossuth aims at a forcible intervention in foreign affairs, we take leave to say on authority that such is not the fact. He asks simply that England and America shall unite in affirming the poticy that 'every nation shall have the right to make and alter is spolitical institutions to suit its own condition and convenience,' and that the two nations (England and America) shall not only respect, but cause to be respected, this doctrine, so as to prevent Russia from again marching her armites into Hungary. He holds that there is a wide difference between a resolute attitude, powerful enough to prevent interference, and the going to war to repulse an intervention already commenced. Governor Kossuth has not intended to suggest that America should copy the example of France during our revolution, according to the letter, but according to the spirit. The circumstances are widely different, and all that can be hoped is that a great and free country like this should act in behalf of freedom according to the time and the circumstances in which it is placed."

I am not prepared at this moment to express my views

whenest opposition which I saw if was to encounter there, for the sak of carring a little additional motority, any particular form of reception by Congrees was indispensible to the property of the purpose of preventing the armed peace of preventing of Russia, Prissia, and other powers for the suppression of the rising spirit of freedom in continuous peace of the suppression of the rising spirit of freedom in continuous peace of the peace of the suppression of the rising spirit of freedom in continuous peace of the prevention of Russia, Prissia, and the three of the commencement of our assession, and urged the preventing the prevention of the property of the prevention of the prevention of the property of the prevention of the prevention of the property of the prevention of the prevention of the property of the prevention of the pr

imself more than twenty-five years ago:

I might well, Mr. Chairman, avoid the responsibility of recorrse is founded. We have as clear an interest in its measure, if it had, in my judgment, any tendency to hange the policy of the country. With the general course of the policy of the country. With the general course of the policy of the country with the general course of the policy of the policy, on the

of other States, is plainly and distinctly asserted. The same Congress that made the declaration at Laybach had declared, before its removal from Troppau, "that the powers have an undoubted right to take a hostile attitude in regard to those States in which the overthrow of the government may operate as an example."

"There cannot, as I think, be conceived a more flaggant violation of public law, or national independence, than is sontwined in this declaration.

"No matter what he the character of the government resisted—no matter with what weight the foot of the oppressibled—no matter with what the oppressibled—no matter with the oppressibled—no matter with the oppressibled—no matter with the oppressibled—no matter with the oppressibled—no matter wi

"If may now be required of me to show what interest we have in resisting this person.

sipongest.

"It may now be required of me to show what interest we have in resisting this new system. What is it to us, it may be asked, upon what principles or what pretences the European governments assert a right of interfering in the affairs of their neighbors! The thunder, it may be said, rolls at a distance. The wide Atlantic is between us and danger; and, however others may suffer, we shall remain safe.

"I think it a sufficient answer to this to say that we are one of the nations; that we have an interest, therefore, in the preservation of that system of national law and national intercourse which has heretofore subsisted so benefit dially for all. Our system of government, it should also be remembered, is, throughout, founded on principles utterly bostile to the new code; and, if we remain undisturbed by its operation, we shall owe our security either to our situation or our spirit. The enterprising character of the age, our own active commercial spirit, the great increase which has taken place in the intercourse between civilized and commercial States, have necessarily connected us with the nations of the earth, and given us a high noncern in the preservation of those sailotary principles upon which that intercourse is founded. We have as clear an interest in

I might well. Mr. Chairman, avoid the responsibility of this measure, if it had, in my judgeoness, any readency of the country. With the general course of the policy of the country. With the general course of the policy of the country in making the policy of the policy country in making the policy of the policy country in making in these principles, and advanced, by their operation in the policy of the country in making in these principles, and advanced, by their operation in the policy of the country in making in the principles, and advanced, by their operation in the policy of the country in making in these principles, and advanced, by their operation in the policy of the country in making in these principles, and advanced, by their operation in the policy of the country in making in these principles, and advanced, by their operation in the policy of the country in making in these principles, and advanced, by their operation of the country in making the policy of the country in making in these principles, and advanced, by their operation of the country in making in these principles, and advanced, by their operation in the country in making the policy of the country in making in these principles, and advanced, by their operation in the country in making the policy of the country in making in these principles, and advanced, by their operation in the country policy of the country in making in the policy and the pol

The PRESIDENT pro tem. laid before the Senate a report of the Secretary of State, showing the amount expended from the appropriation for the expenses of the agent of the Sublime Porte, and the balance remaining in the treasury; which was read; and, on motion by Mr. GWIN, it was referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS, MEMORIALS, ETC.

Mr. GWIN presented the memorial of Eliza C. Bache, widow of George M. Bache, a lieutenant in the navy, praying that she may receive the same amount that was paid to the widows of those officers who were lost in the brig Somers; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. G. also presented the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of San Diego, California, protesting against the change proposed to be made in the contract with the Pacific Mail Steamer Company, by the substitution of a coasting steamer; which was referred to the Committee on the Posit Office and Post Roads.

on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Mr. G. also presented the petition of officers of the revenue service stationed in California, praying an increase of pay; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. G. also presented the petition of Joseph Hill & Sons, praying compensation for horses and mules stolen by the Indians in California; which was referred to the

by the Indians in California; which was referred to the Committee of Claims.

Mr. G. also presented the petition of James R. Browning, praying indemnity for property stolen and destroyed in California during the war with Mexico; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. G. also presented the memorial of James C. Cushing and others, representing that they have discovered a pass through the greater range of the Sierra Nevada, and

proposing to open a wagon road, upon certain conditions; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands. Mr. HOUSTON presented the memorial of S. H. Duff, praying compensation for services in seizing spirituous inquors under an order of General Taylor during the war with Mexico; which was referred to the Committee of

Mr. SHIELDS presented a memorial of officers of the

dary imposed on us—to give our weight to the side of literity and justice—to let mankind know that we are not treed of our own institutions—and to protest against the asserted power of altering, at pleasure, the law of the civilized would?

Mr. President, I cannot conclude without expressing the deep regret which I feel that circumstances should have arisen of a nature to make it apparently necessary that so much should be said in defence of a movement which. I do not doubt, will be warmly approved by ninetenths of the free and enlightened citizens of this great republic. I hope that we may soon come to a vote upon the resolution.

Mr. SHIELDS presented a memorial of officers of the army serving in California; which was referred to the committee on Military Affairs.

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Mr. SHELDS presented a memorial of officers of the army serving in California; which was referred to the committee on Military Affairs.

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The favorite stamer GEORGE WASHINGTON with deput at the foliation of the fine foliation of the United States, who had been unfortunate and had failed in his business, and who have a Capacity indebed to him, a certain claim against the received from a citizen of the Alexandria at \$2.0 km, and the state of the board of the board

treaty, it ceased to be American and became Mexican. I think such a decision is not in accordance with the spirit of the treaty. I move, sir, that this memorial and the accompanying documents be referred to the Committee of

terms proportioned to the above annual rates.

(G-POSTMASTERS are authorized to act as our agents; and, b) sending us rive DALLY subscribers, with \$10 enclosed, or rive SEMI-WEEKLY subscribers, with \$10 enclosed, will be entitled to one copy of the same edition as they furnish as subscribers for, greats.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The same of no person will be entered upon our books unless the

The COUNTRY PAPER is published tri-weekly during

subscrib. " may forward us money by letter, the po-

Claims.

The motion was agreed to.
Mr. WADE presented the petition of Priscilla C.
Simonds, praying remuneration for the effects of her son,
Moses H. Simonds, who died in service, which were
taken possession of by his superior officer, and lost; which
was referred to the Committee of Claims.
Mr. DAVIS presented the petition of Griddey Bryant,
proposing to enter into a contract with the government for
the erection of a permanent light-house on Minot's Ledge,
in Massachusetts bay; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

which was agreed to.

Mr. HOUSTON asked that the petition of G. Thomas
Howard, on which there was a favorable report at the
last session, be withdrawn from the files of the Sensate and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations;

sate and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations; which was agreed to.

Mr. CLARKE asked that the petition of Samuel Crapin, on the files of the Senate, be referred to the Committee on Pensions; which was agreed to.

Mr. DOWNS asked that the memorial of L. E. L. A. Lawson, heir of General Eleazer W. Ripley, on the files of the Senate, be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary; which was agreed to.

Mr. SEWARD asked that the petition of Phebe Glover, on the files of the Senate, be referred to the Committee on Pensions; which was agreed to.

RESOLUTION SUBMITTED. Mr. PRATT submitted the following resolution for

Resolved, That after the first day of January next, Fridays of each week shall be set aside for the consideration of wivate claims, and that on those days private bills shall are priority over all other business.

Mr. JAMES gave notice that he should to-morrow, or Mr. JAMES gave notice that he should to-morrow, or on some subsequent day, ask leave to introduce a joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States to appoint a committee of practical scientific men to make a series of practical experiments for the purpose of ascertaining, if possible, the cause or causes of the explosion of steam-boilers.

Mr. FELCH gave notice that he should to-morrow, or

on some subsequent day, ask leave to introduce bills of the following titles:

A bill to revive and continue in force for a limited time the provisions of an act relative to suspended entries of public land.

the provisions of an act relative to suspended entries of public land.

A bill to authorize the State of Illinois to select the balance of the lands to which she is entitled under the act of the 2d March, 1827, granting lands to aid that State in opening a canal to connect the waters of the Illinois river with those of Lake Michigan.

Mr. DAVIS gave notice that he should to morrow, or on some subsequent day, ask leave to introduce a bill for the relief of Charles A. Kellet; also, a bill for the relief of Enoch Baldwin.

Mr. UNDERWOOD gave notice that to morrow, or some subsequent day, he should ask leave to introduce a bill to extinguish the individual stock in the Louisville and Portland canal, with a view to make navigation free, and to enlarge it.

ree, and to enlarge it. REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. FELCH, from the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was raferred the petition of Victor Morass, submitted a report, accompanied by a bill, (S. 58,) authorizing Victor Morass to relinquish certain lands and to enter the same quantity elsewhere; which was read, and passed to a second reading, and the report was ordered to be printed.